such an element of danger, and was prepared to take precautions to avoid it. He inquired of the author how he handled cords so as to preclude the possibility of injury.

Dr. VAN GIESON said that in the first place the mallet and chisel were to be avoided, as the blow or jar upon the cord was a fruitful source of injury, and also that if the chisel was forced against the cord while it had resiliency enough to spring back and not show the pressure, it would microscopically, and these should not be used. The author always employed a saw and scissors; and for the process of hardening, the cord should be suspended in a tube.

Miscellany.

SOME POINTS TO CONSIDER IN THE SELECTION OF A GALVANIC BATTERY.

Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE:

Kindly recommend me a suitable Galvanic Battery that is not too cumbersome to carry to patient's house, easy to manipulate, and one that can be, with proper care, relied upon for years, and not too expensive or impossible to repair except by maker, etc., etc.

Yours very truly, C. O. F.

PETROLIA, CANADA.

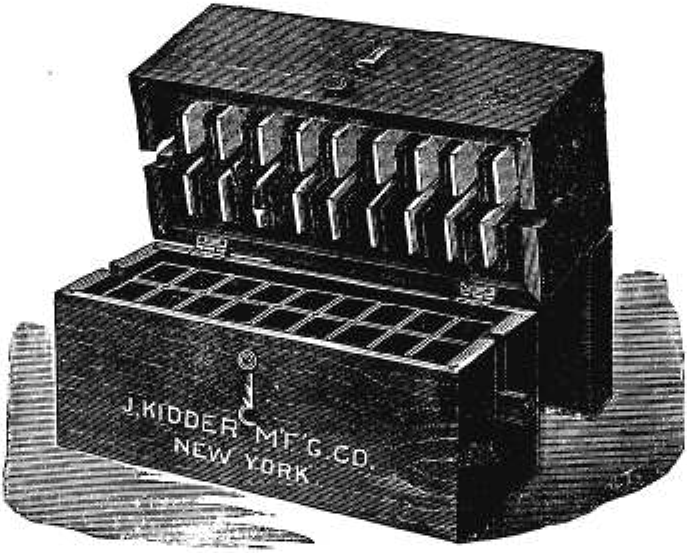
There have been a number of questions directed to us in reference to this subject, so that we have been convinced it would be well to try and answer them in some way.

Merits galore have appeared in print in favor of most every form of battery in the market, and so much has been written upon the subject, that extended discussion in the favor of one particular battery is out of place. Perhaps it is best to premise our recommendation of a battery with the statement that all batteries have their particular good features and many points that recommend them favorably for a special place in the esteem of the manufacturer and the uses of purchaser.

We have selected the above letter as one that covers the ground and expresses the more or less general wish of the physician who desires to combine utility, economy, simplicity, and permanency in the purchasing of his instrument.

A battery that is simple, a battery that is movable, one that is efficient for all needs, one that is reasonable in price, easily renewed in all its parts by the owner, or at most by any neighboring machinist.

We draw attention to the CUT, which represents one of the oldest makes in the market—an *acid-plunge* or *dip* battery.



It is by far one of the simplest, cleanest, and most efficient in its class of batteries.

Its cells or jars are made of rubber; they are, therefore, lighter than glass, and in no danger of being easily broken. They are single and not expensive to replace. Their rectangular form make them compact.

The tray in which the cells are placed is arranged so that it can be lowered or raised to immerse the elements above to any desired minimum or maximum degree, or entirely removed from the case without any disturbance of any other part of the battery, which enables the carrying of the cells to convenient place for examination, refilling, etc.

The Elements are simple zinc and carbon, so attached to the support above that they can easily be removed or cleaned *in situ.*

The zincs are of good size, giving a large surface to the action of the fluid and of the best quality of material.

The carbons are of the finest grade, very hard, and of smooth surface.

These elements press and are held firmly against these top plates, and no wabbling or displacements of the elements occur; they are permanently fixed and can be relied upon.

The battery is supplied by simple devices for selecting any desired number of cells without shocks, and also a polarity changer and contact breaker.

The working of this battery is simple. The construction is simple as well as solid and permanent as it is possible to have a battery of this form. Every part is quickly revealed for inspection, and the fault, wear or tear, easily rectified.

It is as well capable of accomplishing most any need of galvanic therapeutics, excepting the extreme forms of electrolyses, where it is necessary to have from seventy-five to one hundred volts electro-motor force, which, however, comes more within the province of surgery. We can, therefore, call it an efficient, medical, therapeutical galvanic battery.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

An open competitive examination of candidates for Junior Assistant and Female Physicians, to fill vacancies in the medical staff of the several State Hospitals, will be held at rooms of the Civil Service Commission in Albany, August 24, 1892. Salary of Junior Assistants, $1,400 and board; Female Physicians, $1,200 and board. For further information apply by mail to Clarence B. Angle, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. RILEY,
Chief Examiner.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1892.